

Appendix H Inventoried Roadless Area and Unroaded/Undeveloped Area Attributes

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There are 25 IRAs and 23 unroaded/undeveloped areas (often overlapping) within the analysis area. These areas listed in **Table 3.15-5**, and shown on **Figures 3.15-9** through **3.15-12**. This appendix contains supporting information regarding the nine IRA natural resources attributes and the six wilderness attributes that apply to both IRAs and unroaded/undeveloped areas as identified in Section 3.15, Special Designation Areas.

Roadless Area Characteristics

1. High quality or undisturbed soil, water, and air;
2. Sources of public drinking water;
3. Diversity of plant and animal communities;
4. Habitat for threatened, endangered, proposed, candidate, and sensitive species and for those species dependent on large, undisturbed areas of land;
5. Primitive, Semi-Primitive Non-Motorized, and Semi-Primitive Motorized classes of dispersed recreation that provide recreation opportunities in areas with wilderness-like attributes but allow mechanized travel;
6. Reference landscapes of relatively undisturbed areas serve as a barometer to measure the effect of development on other parts of the landscape;
7. Natural appearing landscapes with high scenic quality;
8. Traditional cultural properties and sacred sites; and
9. Other locally identified unique characteristics, such as, uncommon geological formations, unique wetland complexes, or social, cultural, or historical characteristics.

Wilderness Quality or Attributes

1. Untrammeled (is the land unhindered and free from modern human control or manipulation?).
2. Natural (are the land's ecological systems substantially free from the effects of modern civilization?).
3. Undeveloped (Is the land essentially without permanent improvements or modern human occupation?).
4. Outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive/unconfined recreation (Can the land provide a solitary and natural recreation experience?).
5. Special features (Does the land possess special ecological, geologic, scenic, or other significance?). Alternatives that allow surface-disturbing activities such as road and well pad construction could potentially affect special ecological, geologic, or scenic features of an IRA.
6. Manageability (Can the land be managed to meet the wilderness size criteria of 5,000 acres?).

Table H-1 Inventoried Roadless Areas and Unroaded/Undeveloped Areas within the Project Analysis Area

IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
Region II		
Ashley National Forest <i>Sources:</i> <i>USFS, 2008. DRAFT Potential Wilderness Report for Forest Plan Revision for the Ashley National Forest. Available at: https://fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5276928.pdf. Last accessed January 24, 2013.</i> <i>UDWR GIS files for big game, USFWS files for sage grouse.</i>		
IRA#401009 / Alkali Canyon URUD	30,356 / 16,885	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Water contributes to the Duchesne River instream flows and supplies spring and pond water for grazing. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Pinyon pine, Douglas-fir, and juniper in north, canyon walls, and southern drainages. Tops of southern plateaus contain sagebrush and grass with areas of mountain mahogany. High value winter range for deer and elk, summer habitat for pronghorn, also provides migration corridors. Contains broodrearing, occupied and winter Greater sage grouse habitat. Landscape character and scenic integrity: Moderate natural integrity/appearance due to grazing and vegetation treatments; the character has effects from spring developments, stock ponds, and range fences, oil and gas wells, a few unclassified roads, and motorized uses allowed through travel variances. The sights, sounds, and smells from motorized activities on nearby roads also affect the character. Several spring developments, stock ponds, and fences are located in the central and southern portion of the potential wilderness area, and a fence follows the boundary with Uintah and Ouray tribal lands. Motorized access to developments is allowed for maintenance. Portions of six oil and gas leases cover parts of the potential wilderness area, and applications for exploratory wells have been filed. Several plugged and abandoned oil and gas wells are within or immediately adjacent to the potential wilderness area. Heritage resources: Prehistoric sites show features that may be vision quest or ceremonial sites, with religious or traditional cultural property significance. Solitude and primitive recreation: The area is mapped as 6,354 acres (38 percent) semi-primitive non-motorized, 8,168 acres (48 percent) semi-primitive motorized, and 2,363 acres (14 percent) roaded natural ROS classes. Most recreational activities take place along the western and eastern boundaries and in Alkali Canyon along roads. The majority of the potential wilderness area does not draw visitors, due to lack of attractions and access routes. ATV use is restricted to roads excluded from the potential wilderness area. The potential wilderness area is open to cross country over-snow motorized vehicle travel. Such use in the area is infrequent. Some snowmobiling occurs along the southern boundary on roads and areas bordering Bad Lands Cliffs and Argyle Canyon. Encounters with others are common in the area, especially along the boundaries and near excluded road corridors. There may be opportunities for solitude in the north-central part of the area, but the terrain and vegetation offer little to attract visitors. Special features: No other unique characteristics. Manageability: The area is about 4 miles across at its widest east-west span, and has only a few sections on the north which are more than a mile from a road due to the locations of roads in excluded corridors. Most of the boundary can be located but may be difficult to enforce. Adjacent roads and roads in excluded corridors provide for visitor access but also add to potential conflict with other recreation uses and resource demands. Manageability would be somewhat difficult due to edge effects.</p>
IRA #0401010 / Sowers Canyon East URUD	21,869 / 17,028	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Water contributes to the Duchesne River instream flows and supplies spring and pond water for grazing. One impaired stream (Sowers Creek). Diversity of plant and animal communities: High value winter range for deer and elk, summer habitat for pronghorn, also provides migration corridors. Contains broodrearing, occupied and winter Greater sage grouse habitat. Drainages are covered with sparse pinyon pine, Douglas-fir, and juniper; plateaus at lower end of canyon contain dense pinyon-juniper. Areas of grasses and mountain mahogany are intermixed with conifers. Landscape character and scenic integrity: The area has effects to natural systems from livestock grazing and vegetation treatments: The area has effects from fences, water developments for grazing, gas wells; and sights, sounds, and smells of motorized activities on nearby roads and trails. A 230 kV electrical transmission line and right-way along the full length of Sowers Canyon is excluded from the potential wilderness area. Several spring developments, stock ponds, and fences are located throughout the area, and a fence follows the northern and southern boundaries. Motorized access to developments is allowed for maintenance. Heritage resources: Surveys show both historic and prehistoric activity in the area. Solitude and primitive recreation: The area is mapped as 4,006 acres (22 percent) semi-primitive non-motorized, 9,573 acres (57 percent) semi-primitive motorized, and 3,449 acres (21 percent) roaded</p>

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IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
		<p>natural ROS classes. Recreational activities mostly occur along the Sowers Canyon road at the forks of drainages to the canyon. The upper areas of the potential wilderness are used very little due to steep terrain and limited access by roads and trails. Some excluded roads are open to ATV use. The area is open to cross country over-snow motorized vehicles. Snowmobiling activity is very light and occurs mainly along the southern boundary of the potential wilderness area. The opportunities are good due to the limited recreation pressure, non-motorized Trail 101 in Clem Hollow, the screening effects of terrain, and the part of the area with little influence from motorized activities. There are influences from motorized activities along the boundary and excluded roads (including Sowers Canyon road) which detract from the overall opportunities. Special features: No other unique characteristics. Manageability: The area would be difficult to manage as wilderness. Boundaries on all but the north follow road corridors and have penetrating excluded road corridors off of them, where exploratory gas wells, power lines, wildlife projects, and motorized recreation activities are common. The area is unlikely to be combined with the adjacent Cottonwood potential wilderness area due to the Sowers Canyon road and power line between the areas, and conflicting activities are dispersed throughout the area so boundary changes are unlikely to improve manageability.</p>
IRA #0401011 / Cottonwood Canyon URUD	30,039 / 25,989	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Water contributes to the Duchesne River instream flows and supplies spring and pond water for grazing. One impaired stream (Left Fork Indian Canyon). Diversity of plant and animal communities: High value winter range for deer and elk, summer habitat for pronghorn, also provides migration corridors. Contains broodrearing, occupied and winter Greater sage grouse habitat. Dense mixed conifer dominated by Douglas fir on north slopes with grass sagebrush and mountain mahogany on less steep slopes. Landscape character and scenic integrity: The area has moderate integrity, with effects to natural systems from livestock grazing, vegetation treatments. The area has been affected by fences, water developments for grazing, gas well sites, and the sights, sounds, and smells of motorized activities nearby roads and trails yearlong. A 230 kV electrical transmission line and right-way along the full length of Sowers Canyon. A communication site is located at the summit of Left Fork Indian Canyon immediately adjacent to the western boundary. Heritage resources: Evidence of prehistoric activity but no cultural sites found. Solitude and primitive recreation: The area is mapped as 8,880 acres (34 percent) semi-primitive non-motorized, 4,305 acres (17 percent) semi-primitive motorized, and 12,804 acres (49 percent) roadless natural ROS classes. Recreational activities mostly occur along the canyon bottoms along roads. The rest of the potential wilderness area is used very little due to steep terrain and limited access routes. Some excluded roads are open to ATV use. The area is open to cross country over-snow motorized vehicles. Snowmobiling activity is very light and occurs mainly along the southern boundary of the potential wilderness area. The opportunities are excellent in some parts of the area due to the limited recreation pressure, the screening effects and challenge of the terrain in the canyon areas where there is no motorized use. There are influences from motorized activities along the boundary and excluded roads (including Sowers Canyon road) which detract from the overall opportunities. Special features: No other unique characteristics. Manageability: The area would be difficult to manage as wilderness. Boundaries on all but the north follow road corridors and have penetrating excluded road corridors off of them, where exploratory gas wells, power lines, wildlife projects, and recreation activities are common. Different boundaries would not resolve conflicts with oil and gas leases or other activities. The area is unlikely to be combined with the adjacent Sowers Canyon area due to the Sowers Canyon road and power line.</p>
401012/ Right Fork Indian Canyon URUD/ First Canyon URUD	46, 312/ 37,447 / 6,725	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Water contributes to the Duchesne River instream flows and supplies spring and pond water for grazing. Diversity of plant and animal communities: High value winter range for deer and elk, summer habitat for pronghorn, also provides migration corridors. South Fork Avintaquin Creek contains a wild population of Colorado River cutthroat trout. Contains broodrearing, occupied and winter Greater sage grouse habitat. Vegetative cover in the Right Fork Indian Canyon URUD is a broad mosaic with areas of Douglas-fir dominated mixed conifer forests; pinyon pine/juniper; shrub dominated areas with mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, and sagebrush; and grasslands with or without shrubs. Aspen is present in many locations. Within the First Canyon URUD, on the south ridges the vegetation includes a subalpine fir and Douglas-fir mix along with sagebrush and grass communities including spiked big sagebrush in late spring snow beds. The forest transitions to mixed conifers with aspen near the canyons, and to grasses and shrubs on steep southern aspects. Landscape character and scenic integrity: Right Fork Indian Canyon URUD area has moderate integrity, with effects to natural systems from livestock grazing, vegetation treatments. The area has been affected by fences, water developments for grazing, inactive and active gas well</p>

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IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
		<p>sites near the boundaries, several excluded road corridors, and sights, sounds, and smells of motorized uses on nearby roads by full size and trail vehicles yearlong. However, some parts of the area are removed from the influences of roads and road-based activities. The natural integrity of the First Canyon URUD is high, with minimal effects from livestock grazing and other activities. The minor effects to the character are from allowed motorized uses on excluded and boundary roads, a range fence along the northern boundary, spring developments, and three unclassified roads with a total length of one mile.</p> <p>Heritage resources: Private lands in Right Fork Indian Canyon URUD canyon bottom suggest some early 19th century homesteading in the area. Surveys have not revealed any prehistoric sites. There is potential for locating historic tribal camps in the First Canyon URUD; however, surveys have not revealed any prehistoric sites. Solitude and primitive recreation: Fork Indian Canyon URUD opportunities are excellent in some parts of the area due to the limited recreation pressure, the screening effects and challenge of the terrain in the canyon areas where there is no motorized use. Wilbur and Lake Canyons have popular trails for nonmotorized use to Gray Head Peak and connecting to Reservation Ridge Backway. There are influences from motorized activities along the boundary and excluded roads which detract from the overall opportunities. The First Canyon URUD is narrow and affected somewhat by the infrequent road uses along the boundary. Some areas have views of surrounding developments. The topography and vegetation provide areas of isolation, particularly in canyons. Special features: No other unique characteristics. Manageability: The Fork Indian Canyon URUD would be difficult to manage as wilderness. Boundaries on all but the north follow road corridors and have penetrating excluded road corridors with exploratory gas wells, wildlife projects, and dispersed recreational activities along them. Different boundaries would not resolve conflicts due to the many excluded road corridors. Boundaries of the First Canyon URUD can be described; however, would be difficult to manage as wilderness due to its small size and several road corridors, and motorized uses on interior and boundary roads.</p>
401013/ Mill Hollow URUD	11,892 / 6,128	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Water contributes to the Duchesne River instream flows and supplies spring and pond water for grazing. Diversity of plant and animal communities: High value winter range for deer and elk, summer habitat for pronghorn, also provides migration corridors. South Fork Avintaquin Creek contains a wild population of Colorado River cutthroat trout. Contains broodrearing, occupied and winter Greater sage grouse habitat. On the south ridges the vegetation includes a subalpine fir and Douglas-fir mix along with sagebrush and grass communities including spiked big sagebrush in late spring snow beds. The forest transitions to mixed conifers with aspen near the canyons, and to grasses and shrubs on steep southern aspects. The north facing slopes are mostly covered with Douglas-fir and mixed pinyon pine and juniper. Upper slopes support a shrub mix, including mountain mahogany, bitterbrush, and sagebrush. The steepest south facing slopes have grasses and shrubs. Landscape character and scenic integrity: Livestock grazing and recreational hunting are the most common uses. The natural integrity is high, with minimal effects from livestock grazing and other activities. The minor effects to the character are from the allowed motorized uses on excluded and boundary roads, a range fence along the northern boundary, and spring developments in the south and west. Heritage resources: There is potential for locating historic tribal camps. Surveys have not revealed any prehistoric sites. Solitude and primitive recreation: The area is narrow and affected somewhat by infrequent road uses along the boundary. Some areas have views of surrounding developments. The topography and vegetation do provide areas of isolation, particularly in canyons. One system trail traverses the northern portion of the area from Reservation Ridge to the lower end of Mill Hollow. Special features: No other unique characteristics. Manageability: The boundaries can be described, however the area would be difficult to manage as wilderness due to its small size, excluded road corridors, and motorized activities in corridors and along the boundaries which result in motorized settings across the area.</p>

Table H-1 Inventoried Roadless Areas and Unroaded/Undeveloped Areas within the Project Analysis Area

IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
Fishlake National Forest		
Sources: USFS 2006. <i>Fishlake OHV Route Designation Project, Final Specialist Report/Undeveloped Character</i> . Available at: http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/fsm9_019886.pdf . Last accessed January 24, 2013. UDWR GIS files for big game, USFWS files for sage grouse.		
Browns Hole URUD	0 / 8,212	Summary of Wilderness Quality or Attributes: Located about 15 miles east of Salina. Bordered by Highway 70 to the north and agricultural lands and roads to the west/south; non-USFS lands to the east. Mountain area bisected by USFS roads, particularly on ridges. Data are not available to document outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfirmed recreation. Relative small size may make preservation and use in an unimpaired condition less practicable.
Moroni Peak URUD	0 / 10,890	Summary of Wilderness Quality or Attributes: Bordered by Highway 70 to the north/northeast. Abuts two IRAs to the south and west and one URUD to the southeast. Valleys contain several roads and trails. Data are not available to document outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfirmed recreation. The size is sufficient to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.
Mt Terrill URUD	0 / 30,035	Summary of Wilderness Quality or Attributes: Medium natural integrity due to fire suppression, invasive species and overgrazing; effects to undeveloped character from roads and motorized routes and private land development; opportunities for primitive recreation near Mt. Marvin, but not necessarily solitude due to motorized routes and sights and sounds of Fishlake basin; special features include unique plant species and genetically pure cutthroat trout; medium manageability due to numerous cherry-stemmed roads and motorized trails.
North Pavant IRA/URUD	53,232 / 64180	Soils/Water/Air: No impaired streams. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Contains crucial winter habitat for mule deer and elk. No USFWS critical habitat. Dominant vegetation is the in the Wasatch mountain ecoregion are mountain shrub, mixed conifer and pinyon-juniper. Continued grazing and fire exclusion have allowed pinyon-juniper expansion (SWCA 2007). Landscape character and scenic integrity: Rugged mountain areas. Some changes to natural integrity/appearance due to grazing and vegetation treatments; effects to undeveloped character from grazing, and motorized activities. Bordered by agricultural lands to the east; foothills, highway 15, and Town of Scipio to the north; foothills with numerous trails, Highway 15 and the Town of Holden to the west. To the south, the ridgeline from Jack's Peak to Coffee Peak is excluded from the IRA/URUD area. Heritage resources: Unknown. Solitude and primitive recreation: Opportunities solitude and primitive recreation but proximity to town and developed areas and excluded roads detract from overall opportunities. Special features. No other unique characteristics. Manageability: May be difficult to manage as wilderness at IRA/URUD edges and excluded roads due to high potential for unauthorized UHV use.
Oak Creek IRA/URUD	16,755 / 78,296	Summary of Wilderness Quality or Attributes: Contains crucial winter habitat for mule deer. No USFWS critical habitat. No impaired streams. Data are not available to document outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfirmed recreation. The size is sufficient to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.
Oak Ridge URUD	0 / 12,478	Summary of Wilderness Quality or Attributes: Natural integrity lessened by pinion-juniper encroachment and cattle grazing. No impaired streams. Undeveloped character compromised by numerous roads and trails. Solitude and primitive recreation impacted because of size and shape, motorized use in the area and sights and sounds of agricultural areas to the east, contains portions of the Great Western Trail (trailhead is excluded from the URUD area). Manageability compromised by small size, trails, and uses along excluded roads and areas. Data are not available to document outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfirmed recreation. The size is sufficient to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition.
The Rocks URUD	0 / 6,266	Summary of Wilderness Quality or Attributes: No impaired streams. Natural integrity lessened by pinion-juniper encroachment and cattle grazing, medium undeveloped character, contains numerous roads and trails. Opportunities solitude and primitive recreation lessened because of relatively small size and shape, motorized use in the area and sights and sounds of agricultural areas to the east. There are no special features; manageability compromised by small size, trails, and uses along excluded roads and areas.

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IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
Manti-La Sal National Forest <i>Sources:</i> <i>USFS, unpublished. Undeveloped Character Specialist Report for the Mani-La Sal National Forest. Available upon request.</i> <i>UDWR GIS files for big game, USFWS files for sage grouse.</i>		
Boulger-Black Canyon IRA/URUD	23,266 / 24,430	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Watersheds within the unit provide irrigation, power generation, and community water supplies for Castle Dale and Orangeville and Spring City. No impaired streams. Water collection ditches and tunnels for trans-mountain water diversions exist in the heads of each major drainage. Black Canyon and Reeder canyon supply water for culinary water and irrigation for private land in Joes Valley, Orangeville, CastleDale, and energy production at the Huntington Power Plant. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Pinyon-juniper and Gambel oak-curl-leaf mountain mahogany at lower elevations; aspen-meadow, Douglas-fir and spruce fir communities and forb- grass communities at the highest elevations. Critical summer and high value winter habitat for Rocky Mountain elk, high value summer and high value winter habitat for mule deer, important calving/fawning, rearing, and winter habitat for big game. Contains broodrearing, occupied and winter Greater sage grouse habitat. Aspen/mixed conifer habitat supports a variety of raptor species including northern goshawk and serves as nesting and foraging habitat. Wildlife also includes mountain lion, black bear and snowshoe hare. The area includes wetlands off of Middle Mountain Road. Riparian areas are well developed but larger channels are still recovering from the 100-year flood events. The spruce trees over 6" in diameter are dead, dying or at risk of mortality from the ongoing spruce beetle epidemic on the Manti Division. Tarweed, an undesirable native plant dominates the head of Reeder Canyon and a small area of Black Canyon. Landscape character and scenic integrity: The area appears natural in many areas however, evidence of past timber activities is present in the form of over grown trails and old mills. Forest System Road 054 affects the integrity of the area. A boundary adjustment north Reeder Ridge Road would improve the integrity of the area. The integrity and appearance of the Black Canyon area is maintained. The Reeder Canyon OHV trail cuts through the southern third of the area. Heritage resources: Area contains NRHP-eligible prehistoric archaeological sites. Paleontological values are known to be present. Remnants of a historic sawmill can be found in Black Canyon and Reeder Canyon Trail. Solitude and primitive recreation: The area is surrounded by roads and some private lands. The surrounding area is heavily used by recreationists. To the West is Skyline Drive, a portion of the Great Western Trail. To the east lies Middle Mountain and Upper Joes Valley. Potter's Ponds Developed Recreation Site borders the area and is extremely popular for hunting, camping and fishing. URUD area includes approximately 14 miles of motorized trail and 9 miles of non-motorized trail and a popular developed recreation area. Opportunity for solitude is limited because of accessibility down the ridges. The spruce fir stands on north-facing slopes could provide some solitude, however noise from routes surrounding the area is noticeable in some areas. The Black Canyon interior area can provide a sense of solitude. Several miles of hiking and OHV trail traverse the area from Miller's Flat to Skyline Drive. The non-motorized trails could provide a primitive recreation experience. Primitive camping is available throughout the area. Special features: The Reeder Canyon trail, part of the Arapeen Trail System, is popular among the local off-highway vehicle (OHV) community. Manageability: Manageability of the area for wilderness is fair due to natural boundaries and owing to the intrusions and the accessibility at the top of the unit. Intrusions from west are short other than the Black Canyon road. The canyon entrances could be controlled and topography would control the rest.</p>
Cedar Knoll IRA/URUD	22,483 / 28,349	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Watersheds within the unit provide irrigation and community water supplies for Spanish Fork and Utah County. Landslides resulting from the floods of 1983 altered portions of the area. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Areas below 6,500 feet covered by sagebrush-grassland vegetation types, higher elevations contain climax pinyon-juniper and oak-mountain brush communities, with mixed conifer and spruce forest types on north facing slopes. Critical winter habitat for mule deer as well as high value winter/spring and spring/fall habitat for both mule deer and elk. The area is an important transition range and migratory corridor to winter range habitat for big game. Oak brush supports a diversity of small mammals and migratory birds. Landscape character and scenic integrity: Overall low rating for natural integrity/appearance. Historic and current activities such as rangeland treatments, fencing, OHV use, and fire suppression have altered the appearance and integrity of the area. Landslides resulting from the floods of 1983 altered portions of the area and are revegetating. The Birdseye quarry is located on the border of the area and was mined for metamorphosed oolitic limestone. Several mining claims have been visibly posted in the area. A transmission line lies just outside the western edge of the URUD area and a pipeline lies just to the south. The area contains water collection ditches</p>

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IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
		<p>for Smiths Reservoir. The area is receiving increased pressure from off-highway vehicle (OHV) uses. Fences and water developments from grazing are present. The area is bounded by private lands and roads. Treatments are needed to limit and/or reduce the spread of noxious weeds. Heritage resources: Prehistoric and historic cultural values are presumed to be present, but area has not been inventoried. Solitude and primitive recreation: Heavy recreation use occurs in the fall, as it is a popular area for hunting. Illegal ATV use is occurring and has had an effect on the area. The public has opened several new trails. Approximately 5.2 miles of motorized trail and 19 miles of non-motorized are included in this area, as well as dispersed camping areas. The vegetative composition and density does not provide much seclusion. Sights and sounds of traffic from Highway 89 and an occasional train are present into the interior of the area. Only the deep interior area within the Cedar Knolls unroaded and undeveloped area provides the solitude experience. Trails for hiking are present within the area. If the area were designated wilderness the existing motorized trails could be converted to hiking trails with some reclamation work to convert double-track trails to single-track. Opportunities for hunting and wildlife viewing remain present. Special features: There are some red colored soils and rock formations in the Lake Fork Drainage. Manageability: The areas manageability as a wilderness is compromised by the unauthorized OHV use on trails open only to mechanized and non-motorized uses. Additionally OHV users have created a few segments of unauthorized trails off of FR070. Approximately 11 miles of unauthorized OHV routes have been identified in this area. The juniper, oak, and other vegetation of the area and rolling terrain does not provide a sufficient barrier to prevent unauthorized intrusions especially along trails and fence lines. Overall rating is low.</p>
Coal Hollow IRA/URUD	6,264 / 7,094	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Watersheds within the unit provide irrigation and community water supplies for Spanish Fork and Utah County. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Vegetation ranges from climax pinyon-juniper and oak mountain through brush communities at lower elevations to aspen forb-grass communities at the highest elevation. Mixed conifer and spruce occur on north facing slopes. Noxious weeds are an issue within the area. Critical winter habitat for mule deer as well as high value winter/spring and spring/fall habitat for both mule deer and elk. This area is an important transition range and migratory corridor to winter range habitat for big game. Oak brush supports a diversity of small mammals and migratory birds. Landscape character and scenic integrity: The area appears relatively natural. The integrity of the area is compromised by unauthorized OHV routes, fence lines and water developments. There are livestock water developments in the area that require periodic heavy maintenance or reconstruction. Noxious weeds are an issue within the area. Prevalent species include musk thistle, whitetop, knapweed, and scotch thistle. Heritage resources: Prehistoric and historic cultural values are presumed to be present, but area has not been inventoried. Solitude and primitive recreation: Flat streamside areas adjacent to Forest Road #070 in Lake Fork Canyon receive moderate to heavy dispersed recreation use from early May through the fall hunting seasons. Most recreationists come from nearby communities in Utah County and are primarily participating in camping and OHV riding. Approximately 8 miles non-motorized trail, and dispersed camping. OHV use is common along roads bordering the area. Opportunity for solitude is poor because general vegetative composition and density does not provide much cover and seclusion. The entire area is subject to the sights and sounds of the trains and traffic along the US 6 corridor as well as the traffic on the roads along the majority of the border. Much of the southern area is less than a mile wide which also limits seclusion. Opportunities for hiking and equestrian use are limited to a small amount of trail. The small size and shape of the area limits any real primitive experience. Special features: No special features. Manageability: Manageability of the area for wilderness is fair to poor. The pinyon-juniper and Gambel oak vegetation types and moderate slopes are not effective barriers to unauthorized OHV travel. Unauthorized OHV activity is present along fenced allotment boundaries. The northern edge is bounded by private lands and activities on these lands can impact the area.</p>
East Mountain IRA/URUD	30,680 / 28,302	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Watersheds within the unit provide irrigation and community water supplies for Huntington and other Emery County communities. The area is a significant contributor of water for communities, agriculture and industrial users in Emery County. Two springs are developed for community systems by the road corridor in Rilda Canyon. Springs are developed for public and administrative use above Forks of Huntington Campground and Stuart Guard Station. Each is located within the Candland Mountain area. Soil stability is good throughout with the exception of the steep headwalls. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Vegetation ranges from climax pinyon-juniper communities at lower elevations through Gambel oak, sagebrush, curl-leaf mountain mahogany, forb, grass, and aspen communities. Spruce, white fir, Douglas-fir and subalpine fir occur on north facing slopes or in canyon bottoms. Critical summer habitat for elk, high value summer habitat for mule deer, and important calving/fawning and rearing habitat for big game. Contains broodrearing, occupied and winter Greater</p>

Table H-1 Inventoried Roadless Areas and Unroaded/Undeveloped Areas within the Project Analysis Area

IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
		<p>sage grouse habitat. Raptors include golden eagles and northern goshawk. Mountain lions and black bear frequent this unit as well as small mammals and birds. Scad Valley Creek has a pure strain of Colorado River cutthroat trout. The Mont E. Lewis Botanical area in Scad Valley is a montane cold-calcic spring and meadow that contains approximately 200 identified plant species. Landscape character and scenic integrity: This area contains approximately 30 miles of non-motorized trail which include the Left Fork of Huntington National Recreation Trail. Telemetry sites are present on Candland Mountain. The appearance of the area appears intact in most areas. Subsidence from coal mining is evident in some areas as crevices. The integrity of the area is mostly intact in the Candland Mountain area. A couple of roads are cherry-stemmed into the area for trail access and coal mining. The integrity is best north of Crandall Canyon where intrusions are limited. Historic grazing has affected vegetation composition in isolated spots. Sheep herder camp trailer adjacent existing classified roads is important for sheep control. Spruce trees over 6" in diameter are dead, from the ongoing spruce beetle in the area. The area has been extensively mined using underground mining methods. Heritage resources: Prehistoric and historic cultural values are presumed to be present, based on adjacent areas. Solitude and primitive recreation: The area is surrounded by private lands, state highways, and Forest Service system roads. East of the area lies the Huntington-Eccles Scenic Byway. This corridor is the main route crossing the Manti Division and is used heavily as an access to the forest, for coal access/transport, by tourists, and by anglers. To the west lies the Miller's Flat/Upper Joes Valley area. This area is one of the most popular areas on the forest. The area is used heavily by motorized and non-motorized recreationists. Opportunity for solitude is influenced by the industrial traffic noise along SR 31 and recreation traffic on Miller's Flat Road. Noise from coal mining exhaust fans decreases the feeling of solitude in the area. The southeastern canyons in the area are affected by the influences of coal mining. The Left Fork of Huntington Trail, Horse Creek, and Candland Mountain provide the highest degree of solitude in the area. Primitive recreation, such as camping, hunting, hiking, climbing, or cross-country skiing and seeing nature relatively undisturbed, is good in the northern half of the area. South of Crandall Canyon fewer trails exist. Special features: Special features include the Huntington National Recreation Trail, hunting, fall foliage, the geologic structure exposed by erosion in the canyons. The Mont E. Lewis Botanical area in Scad Valley is a montane cold-calcic spring and meadow that contains approximately 200 identified plant species. Several of the plant species are rare and only occur on a few sites. Manageability: Manageability for wilderness varies due to the cherry-stemmed access routes up several of the canyons and the private land that borders portions of the area. From Crandall Canyon north, the area is relatively unencumbered and has few intrusions, and could be managed as an unroaded and undeveloped area. Boundaries are easily identifiable. There are a few user-created routes particularly on the south end but the topography limits the use.</p>
Nuck Woodward IRA Nuck Woodward-Gentry Mountain URUD	12,071/ 24,567	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Watersheds within the unit provide irrigation and community water supplies for Carbon County, Huntington city, and other Emery County community water supplies. Three water sources for community systems are included in the area. Numerous constructed ponds and spring developments with troughs are scattered throughout the area. One irrigation water diversion is located in Bob Wright Canyon near the forest boundary. Diversity of plant and animal communities: The dominant vegetation type is aspen intermixed with sagebrush. Dense spruce-fir communities dominate north facing slopes while oak and mountain brush are found on the eastern edge of the area. There are well developed riparian areas with willows, Carex and sedges. High value summer habitat for mule deer and critical summer and high value winter for elk. Important for fawning/calving and rearing for deer and elk. Large carnivores such as black bear and mountain lion traverse this unit. Many small mammals and raptor species and including golden eagles can be seen here. Riparian habitat is host to a wide array of species including migratory birds. Tie Fork Creek has a core population of Colorado River cutthroat trout. Landscape character and scenic integrity: Historic and current use, as well as the acts of nature altered the area outside of the canyons so that it has lost some of its natural appearance and to some extent the integrity. The integrity of the area is maintained on the steep slopes-and side canyons. Ridges are modified by OHV travel. Harvesting and/or burning of aspen to stimulate regeneration are needed in the area. The spruce beetle outbreak has killed much of the spruce over 6". Heritage resources: Some NRHP-eligible prehistoric sites are present, but much of the area remains unsurveyed. Solitude and primitive recreation: Approximately 24 miles of non-motorized trail and 8 miles of motorized single-track trail (motorcycles and non-motorized uses only) are present in this area. Dispersed camping and off-highway vehicle (OHV) use is common along roads bordering the area. The Pole Canyon and Gentry Mountain trails provide some of the only motorized single-track trail experiences on the Manti Division. Opportunity for solitude is fair within the northern half of the area (Nuck Woodward area), owing to the aerial extent and the</p>

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		isolated stands of dense timber. There are 24 miles of non-motorized trail opportunities. Opportunity for solitude is fair in the southern half (Gentry Mountain area). The Gentry Hollow and Pole Canyon motorized trails and influences from SR 31 affect the feeling of solitude in these drainages. Away from motorized corridors the sense of solitude is good owing to topography and vegetation. Opportunities for primitive recreation exist in the area. There are several miles of single-track trail that are suitable for hiking and equestrian use. The trails are currently shared with mountain bikes and two trails are open to motorcycles. Special features: Special features include the eastern escarpment of the Wasatch Plateau, and views into Castle Valley. Manageability: Manageability of the area for wilderness is fair to poor. The rugged terrain in the canyons is easily manageable, however the large flat ridges and rolling uplands are readily accessible to OHV use, and is crossed with unclassified roads and roads used for coal and gas exploration.
Oak Creek IRA/URUD	16,755 / 5,349	Soils/Water/Air: Watersheds within the unit provide irrigation and community water supplies for the City of Milburn and Sanpete County. Watershed treatments may be needed to maintain supply and quality of water. Class II Airshed. Slope failures in the mid-1980s caused stream channel damage and impacted community and irrigation water supplies at Milburn specifically, and Sanpete Valley generally. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Vegetation ranges from climax pinyon-juniper woodland at lower elevations through oakbrush and mountain brushland to aspen, forb-grass communities at higher elevations. Mixed conifer stands occur on north facing slopes throughout the unit. Contains designated critical summer, high value spring/fall, and high value winter/spring habitat for elk and critical winter, high value spring/fall, and high value winter/spring for mule deer which is important transition range, winter range, and fawning/calving habitat for these species. The oak brush and mountain brush is also important for black bear and mountain lion and many small mammals and migratory birds. Many raptor species and their prey can be found in this unit. Landscape character and scenic integrity: Unauthorized ATV use along the east boundary of the unit adjacent to the Skyline Drive has had some impact. Medium natural integrity/appearance, due to historic and current uses (primarily grazing and OHV use) and some slope failures. Grazing is a primary use in the area; livestock water development and fences required periodic maintenance. Historic and current uses, as well as the acts of nature, have altered the vegetative composition of the area so that it may appear unnatural to a trained observer. The integrity of the area is moderately well maintained. Heritage resources: Prehistoric and historic cultural values are presumed to be present, but much of the area has not been inventoried. Historic mill sites are present in the area and prehistoric archaeological sites associated with seasonal use of the area. Solitude and primitive recreation: The terrain is steep and inaccessible by roads; therefore very little public use occurs here except hunting in the fall. There is a limited amount of hiking in the non-motorized trail that goes up the bottom of Oak Creek and some recreational horseback riding. Snowmobiling occurs frequently on top of the included ridges. Opportunity for solitude varies by location. The steepness of the slope and the short vegetation make it difficult to obtain a full sense of seclusion on most of the area. Roads surround the valley that the area occupies. Sights and sounds from these roads could affect the sense of solitude. Overall rating of medium. Primitive recreation, such as camping, hiking, climbing, or cross-country skiing and seeing nature undisturbed is possible. Overall rating of medium. Special features: no special features. Manageability: The Oak Creek non-motorized trail #053 bisects this area. Manageability of the area for wilderness is generally good, owing to the dense vegetation and steep slopes. Unauthorized OHV use and dispersed camping impacts portions of the area. The Oak Creek non-motorized trail #053 bisects this area. This trail is receiving heavy pressure from motorized users and has been illegally converted in some sections to an ATV (52") trail width. This is an ongoing management challenge.
Sanpitch IRA/URUD	29,107 / 21,680	Soils/Water/Air: Watersheds within the unit provide irrigation and community water supplies for Levan, Nephi, and Juab County. Class II airshed. "During the wet years of 1983 and 1984 there was significant earth movement within the unit. We believe there may be additional needs for terracing and other types of stabilization work within the unit." (Juab County 2004). Diversity of plant and animal communities: Vegetation ranges from climax pinyon-juniper communities at lower elevations through mountain brush-Gambel oak communities to sagebrush-forb/grass communities at the highest elevation. Mixed conifer communities are found on north slopes, and aspen communities are scattered throughout. Habitat for several fish and wildlife species is found within the unit. The Utah Division of Wildlife Resources identified the following wildlife habitat within the area: Rio Grande turkey critical spring/summer/fall habitat, snowshoe hare habitat, ruffed grouse habitat, blue grouse habitat, mule deer high value spring/fall/winter habitat, moose critical year long and high value winter habitat, Rocky Mountain elk spring/fall/winter habitat, black bear habitat of high value. Landscape character and scenic integrity: The area, though extensively used by man historically for

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		<p>grazing and hunting, shows little evidence of man's presence, except for vegetative changes, two track roads, and occasional campsites. Medium natural integrity/appearance, due grazing, hunting and mineral exploration; livestock use 5000 animal unit month (AUM)'s occurs on 15,000 suitable acres within the area. There are 8.0 miles of fence, and 12 water developments that require heavy maintenance or reconstruction during a 20 year period. Reseedings are apparent adjacent west of the Old Pinery Springs in section 24 T13S, R1E. Overall rating is medium. Special features: special features include the Red Cliffs overlooking Nephi; medium manageability, impacted somewhat by roads around and within the area. Heritage resources: Lithic scatters, projectile points, and ancient campsites, have been identified in the area, but the area has not been fully inventoried. Solitude and primitive recreation: Approximately 27 miles of non-motorized trail traverse the area. Recreation consists of hunting in the fall. A few people drive the Red Cliffs Road FR 127, which cherry-stems into the northern part of this area on the north end to partake of the scenic views, with 4-wheelers or high-clearance vehicles; however, because of the remoteness of the area, visitor use has been limited. Opportunity for solitude is fair owing to the vegetative density and height, except on the steep western slopes where vegetation is short or absent and provides inadequate cover. Many of the surrounding communities and travel corridors can be viewed from the area. Overall rating is medium. Primitive recreation such as camping, hiking, climbing, or cross-country skiing and seeing nature undisturbed is possible away from the ridges, and could be developed on the ridges by road closure and site rehabilitation. Many miles of non-motorized trails cover the area. Overall rating is medium. Manageability: The area is very steep and rugged. Manageability of the area for wilderness is good on the steep slopes. Ridges in the area have a low manageability due to unclassified routes from unauthorized uses and old chaining projects. "Because of the roads around and within the area, management would be difficult or impossible". (Juab County 2004) Overall rating is medium.</p>
Uinta National Forest Sources: <i>USFS 2003. Uinta National Forest 2003 Land and Resource Management Plan. Appendix C: Roadless Area Reevaluation and Recommendation For Wilderness. Available by request.</i> <i>Earth Justice 2004. Consent to oil and gas leasing in Uinta National Forest Diamond Fork and Tie Fork Roadless Areas. Internet website: http://earthjustice.org/sites/default/files/library/signon/Uinta_NF_leasing_letter.pdf. Last accessed February 2013.</i> <i>UDWR GIS files for big game, USFWS files for sage grouse</i>		
IRA #418008, Chipman Creek	9,359 / NA	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Overall low ranking soil, water air. Less than 1% of are in landslide-prone soils. Class II area for air quality with small portion of area in Utah County (non-attainment zone) but sensitive receptors are 70 miles away; contains 398 acres riparian vegetation, contains tributaries to the Strawberry Reservoir which is a 303 (d) listed water body. No diversion points for public drinking water. Diversity of plant and animal communities: This roadless area includes important habitat for the greater sage grouse population at Strawberry Valley. The area also provides valuable habitat for a wide variety of other wildlife including mule deer, elk, moose, and black bear. Big game summer range can be found within the area. UDWR has identified this area as a critical spring and summer nursery area for elk. This roadless area provides corridor habitat for large mammals, including black bears and cougars, moving from or into other areas such as the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south or the Ashley National Forest to the east. The area also provides potential corridor habitat for mammals such as wolverines and Canada lynx. It also provides important habitat for other species, including the sandhill crane (state sensitive/SE), the flammulated owl and northern goshawk (both FS sensitive/SE), the three-toed woodpecker (FS sensitive/PIF priority/SE), and the broad-tailed hummingbird and Brewer's sparrow (both state sensitive/PIF priority/SE). No TESSCP or SE plants have been located within this area. Invasive species are mainly musk thistle and tamarisk (salt cedar); acreage unknown. Landscape character and scenic integrity: Much of the area is natural appearing, though there are several roads cherry stemmed within the area on the east and west ends. The potential for oil and gas discovery in this area is high and exploration activities have been conducted in the past. Range improvements are limited to a few water developments associated with permitted sheep grazing. The Deseret Generation and Transmission power line corridor was constructed in 1982, and now forms the southern boundary of the area. Rated as medium high overall. Partial retention on 5,783 acre, retention on 2,809 acres. Heritage resources: Rated high; there are several known American Indian camps in this area, and there is moderate potential for finding more. There is similar potential to locate historic herding and logging sites in this area. Solitude and primitive recreation: Recreation use primarily occurs during fall big game</p>

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		<p>hunting seasons. Snowmobiling, hiking, horseback riding and wildlife viewing are other activities that are provided in this area. Opportunities for backpacking, hiking, and camping exist. Solitude and primitive recreation: Rated low for opportunities for solitude. Rated low primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities, with the exception of hunting which is rated high. Opportunities for primitive recreation (hiking and primitive camping) within the interior; opportunities for solitude lowered at IRA borders and along excluded cherry-stemmed roads and developed campground because of activity, OHV noise and access ability. Special features: Abundance of wildlife, but not other features. Manageability: There are no topographic features that would provide manageable wilderness boundaries. Five roads are cherry stemmed within the area and/or very long and deeply intrusive. The area is surrounded by or adjacent to minor roads that separate the area from other undeveloped areas. Overall rating of low manageability due to boundaries that are unrecognizable, do not conform to terrain and do not constitute a barrier to prohibited use. Manageability lowered by unauthorized OHV use along enclosure roads and border roads (including FR #335 road). Summary: Most values are low and medium. Heritage resources have a high value.</p>
IRA #418009, Willow Creek	8,049 / NA	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Overall high ranking soil, water air. Soil: 11 percent of area lies in landslide prone soils, Air: Class II airshed, Wasatch County (attainment zone), Water: 656 acres of riparian vegetation. No points of diversion for public drinking water. Diversity of plant and animal communities: This area provides valuable habitat for a wide variety of wildlife species including elk and black bear. Summer range for big game can be found within the area and some of the area has been designated by UDWR as High Value Winter Range for deer and elk. This roadless area provides corridor habitat for large mammals, including black bears and cougars, moving from or into other areas such as the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south or the Ashley National Forest to the east. The area also provides potential corridor habitat for mammals such as wolverines and Canada lynx. This area provides important habitat for the northern goshawk and flammulated owl (both FS sensitive/SE), the three-toed woodpecker (FS sensitive/PIF priority/SE), and the broad-tailed hummingbird and Brewer's sparrow (both state sensitive/PIF priority/SE). ii) Plants: Duchesne River twinpod, Skyline ground-daisy, Book Cliffs twinpod, and Utah fescue (all proposed FS sensitive/SE), and Pohl's milkvetch (state sensitive/SE), are located here. Invasive species are mainly musk thistle and tamarisk (saltcedar); acreage unknown. Landscape character and scenic integrity: Some of the area is natural appearing. There are several roads that are cherry stemmed within the area on the north and south. The potential for oil and gas discovery in this area is high and exploration activities have been conducted in the past. Range improvements are limited to a few water developments associated with permitted sheep grazing. The Deseret Generation and Transmission power line corridor forms the northern boundary of the area. Rated as medium, with partial retention on 13,774 acres. Heritage resources: Approximately 200 acres have been surveyed in this unit, and no heritage sites have been found. There is moderate to high potential for locating American Indian camps and a low potential for locating historic herding sites. Solitude and primitive recreation: Recreation use primarily occurs during fall big game hunting seasons. Opportunities for snowmobiling and hiking are also provided. Opportunity for solitude and primitive recreation such as backpacking, hiking, and camping exists. Rated moderate for opportunities for solitude. Rated low to moderate for primitive and unconfined recreation opportunities, with the highest rating being for hunting, fishing and skiing. Opportunities for solitude lowered at IRA borders and along excluded cherry-stemmed roads and developed campground because of activity, OHV noise and access ability. Manageability: Overall rating of low manageability due to boundaries that are unrecognizable, do not conform to terrain and do not constitute a barrier to prohibited use. There are several roads that are cherry stemmed within the area on the north and south. Summary: Most values are medium and low. The soil, air, and water category has a high value.</p>
IRA #418015, Strawberry Ridge	17,274 / NA	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Soils: 7 percent of area lies in landslide prone soils. Air: Class II airshed, primarily in Utah County (non-attainment zone for particulate matter). Water: 278 acres of riparian vegetation. This area contains Sixth Water Creek, a 303(d) listed stream, and also contains several tributaries to Diamond Fork Creek and Strawberry Reservoir, both of which are listed as 303(d). Area contains 3 points of water diversion for domestic purposes; 3 points of water diversion for irrigation purposes. Diversity of plant and animal communities: The area provides good summer range for deer and elk. Deer winter in some of the lower elevation areas. Moose and black bear utilize the area occasionally. This roadless area provides corridor habitat for large mammals, including black bears and cougars, moving from or into other areas such as the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south and the Ashley National Forest to the east. The area also provides potential corridor habitat for mammals such as wolverines and Canada lynx. This area contains known nests and provides foraging habitat for the northern</p>

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		<p>goshawk (FS sensitive/SE). The broad-tailed hummingbird, Virginia's warbler, black-throated gray warbler, and Brewer's sparrow (all state sensitive/PIF priority/SE) are known to inhabit the area, and the area contains known Bonneville cutthroat trout (FS sensitive/SE) populations. It also provides habitat for the bald eagle (threatened/SE), the flammulated owl (FS sensitive/ SE), the Lewis' woodpecker (state sensitive/PIF priority/SE), and the rubber boa and Utah milk snake (both state sensitive/SE). This area also contains potential secondary habitat for the Canada lynx (threatened/SE). Sixth Water Creek, a tributary to Diamond Fork Creek, runs through the northern end of this area. Diamond Fork Creek contains a portion of a Bonneville Cutthroat Trout (FS sensitive/SE) metapopulation. The metapopulation may extend into Sixth Water. There are no known TESC or other SE plants in this area. Invasive plant species consist of musk thistle, Canada thistle, and hoary cress (whitetop); acreage unknown. Landscape character and scenic integrity: Rated as medium. The unit has a high natural integrity, being bounded on the top by the ridgeline and the bottom by the base of the slopes. It has a high natural appearance. The potential for oil and gas discovery in this area ranges between high and moderate. Exploratory activities have been conducted in the past to locate these resources. Cattle graze portions of this area where it lies within established allotments. Several range improvements, including fences and troughs, are located within the area. Partial retention: 13,464 acres; Retention: 567 acres. Heritage resources: Known European-American livestock herding sites and American Indian camps. Solitude and primitive recreation: Recreation use consists primarily of deer and elk hunting in the late fall. Other activities include snowmobiling, hiking, biking, and camping. ATV use is allowed on the West Portal and Ridge Roads that surround the unit. Unauthorized off-road/trail use of ATVs is occurring within the unit. Rated low overall for opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for solitude are few due to the narrow configuration of the area and the proximity to roads. Opportunities for Primitive and unconfined recreation rated high for hunting, moderate for camping and backpacking and low for all other activities. Opportunities for primitive recreation are primarily confined to hiking and horseback riding in the canyon bottoms. The area offers few, if any, challenging experiences. Special features: high wildlife, no other features. A portion of the Great Western Trail traverses this unit. Manageability: The steep side slopes of Strawberry Ridge would provide a manageable wilderness boundary. Boundaries are recognizable and conform to terrain. Rated lower for manageability of boundaries and moderate for whether the boundaries constitute a barrier to prohibited use because it contains 3 or 4 and/or short and mildly intrusive cherry stem roads and is surrounded by or adjacent to major paved highways or roads that separate the area from other undeveloped areas. Summary: Most values are medium. Fish metapopulations and heritage resources have high values.</p>
IRA #418016, Diamond Fork	35,210 / NA	<p>Soils/Water/Air: 12 percent of area lies in landslide prone soils. Air: Class II airshed, Utah County is a non-attainment area for particulate matter. Water: 608 acres of riparian vegetation. This area contains Sixth Water Creek, a 303(d) stream, and contains tributaries to and borders Diamond Fork Creek, which is also a 303(d) stream. There are 9 points of water diversion for domestic purposes; 6 points of water diversion for irrigation purposes. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Nesting habitat for the golden eagle historically existed within this area and two historic golden eagle eyries are found here. The area is currently used as a year-round foraging area by golden eagles and a wintering foraging area by bald eagles. Diverse vegetation provides habitats for a variety of game and non-game wildlife. This area contains both winter and summer range for mule deer and elk and a portion of the area is classified by UDWR as High Value Winter Range for deer. This roadless area provides corridor habitat for large mammals, including black bears and cougars, moving from or into other areas such as the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south or the Ashley National Forest to the southeast. The area also provides potential corridor habitat for mammals such as wolverines and Canada lynx. The bald eagle (threatened/SE), the sandhill crane (state sensitive/SE), the Townsend's big-eared bat and Bonneville cutthroat trout (both FS sensitive/SE), and the broad-tailed hummingbird, Virginia's warbler, black-throated gray warbler, and Brewer's sparrow (all state sensitive/PIF priority/SE) are known to inhabit the area. This area also provides habitat for the northern goshawk, peregrine falcon, flammulated owl, and spotted bat (all FS sensitive/ SE), the western yellow-billed cuckoo (candidate/SE), the northern three-toed woodpecker (FS sensitive/PIF priority/SE), the Lewis' woodpecker (state sensitive/PIF priority/SE), and the western red bat, rubber boa, Sonoran mountain kingsnake, and Utah milk snake (all state sensitive/SE). This area also contains potential secondary habitat for the Canada lynx (threatened/SE). This area contains tributaries to Diamond Fork Creek, which sustains a portion of a Bonneville Cutthroat Trout (FS sensitive/SE) metapopulation. The metapopulation may extend into Sixth Water, which is within the boundaries of the roadless area. There are no known TESC or SE plants in this area. Invasive plant</p>

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		<p>species consist of musk thistle, Canada thistle, and hoary cress (whitetop); acreage unknown. Landscape character and scenic integrity: The unit has lost its natural appearance and integrity in many areas due to the development of roads, telecommunication sites, power lines, etc. The Teat Mountain electronic site is also cherry stemmed within this area. A portion of the Central Utah Project has is underway directly adjacent to this area that may affect the natural integrity of this unit. Numerous range fences, troughs, and ponds can be found within the area associated with permitted cattle grazing. There has been some range revegetation work in the Tank Hollow, Sheep Creek, and Monks Hollow-Brimhall Canyon areas. Partial Retention: 8,349 acres, Retention: 2,660 acres. Heritage resources: This area contains one known historic water diversion site. There is moderate potential for locating homesteading sites, livestock herding sites, and American Indian campsites in this area. There are ancient American Indian sites in the management area. The area is also a known travelway for historic Ute peoples (those using the area in the last 150 years).... One of the sites of a skirmish between Mormon Settlers and Utes occurred in Little Diamond Creek in 1866; part of that culturally significant site is on National Forest System lands." Solitude and primitive recreation: The area is heavily hunted during the general deer hunt. Dispersed recreation is heavy in this area. There are several hiking, biking, horse and ATV trails in this area. The main recreation attractions are the Fifth Water Hot Springs and the ATV trail and trailhead found at Monks Hollow. Some snowmobile use also occurs along the major corridors surrounding this unit. There are some opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation; however, in other areas this is limited due to easy access from surrounding roads. Rated low overall for opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation rated high for hunting and camping, moderate for fishing and backpacking, and low for all other activities. Opportunities for challenging experiences are limited. Special features: high wildlife, moderate for other geological, ecological or scenic features, which include Fifth Water Hot Springs. Manageability: Rated high for boundaries are recognizable and moderate for boundaries that conform to terrain. Rated low for manageability of boundaries and moderate for whether the boundaries constitute a barrier to prohibited use because it contains 3 or 4 and/or short and mildly intrusive cherry stems. Portions of the area are traveled extensively by ATV's and have resulted in tracks traversing most of the area. The rolling nature of the country makes control of this use very difficult. Summary: Most values are high and medium. Soil, air, and water; wildlife; fish metapopulations; heritage resources; and unique characteristics have high values.</p>
IRA #418017, Tie Fork	19,615 / NA	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Soil: 3 percent of area lies in landslide prone soils. Air: Class II airshed, mostly in Utah County (non-attainment zone for particulate matter. Water: 140 acres of riparian vegetation. No points of diversion for public drinking water. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Diverse vegetation provides habitat for a variety of game and non-game wildlife. The area provides both summer and winter range for mule deer and elk. Goshawks are known to nest in the area. This roadless area provides corridor habitat for large mammals, including black bears and cougars, moving from or into other areas such as the Ashley National Forest to the east or the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south. The area also provides potential corridor habitat for mammals such as wolverines and Canada lynx. This area contains known nest sites and provides foraging habitat for the northern goshawk (FS sensitive/SE) and it contains known Colorado River cutthroat trout (FS sensitive/SE) populations. The broad-tailed hummingbird and Brewer's sparrow (both state sensitive/PIF priority/SE) are also known to inhabit the area. The area provides potential habitat for the western yellow-billed cuckoo (candidate/SE), the Virginia's warbler and black-throated gray warbler (both state sensitive/PIF priority/SE), and the rubber boa (state sensitive/SE). This area also contains potential secondary habitat for the Canada lynx (threatened/SE). Tie Fork Creek is a tributary to Soldier Creek, which contains a portion of a Bonneville cutthroat trout (FS sensitive/SE) metapopulation. Soldier Creek is in close proximity to the southern boundary of the area. Pohl's milkvetch (SE) and Ute ladies'-tresses (threatened/SE) are located here. GIS analysis shows that the area contains suitable habitat for clay phacelia (endangered/SE) and for Utah fescue, Book Cliffs twinpod, and Skyline ground daisy (all proposed FS sensitive/SE), but these species have not been located in the area. No noxious weeds reported in the area. Landscape character and scenic integrity: The area has a high natural appearance except where some timber harvest has occurred in the West Canyon area. The potential for oil and gas discovery in this area is high, and exploration activities have been conducted in the past. There are no active mines located in this area. There are approximately 490 acres in this area where private mineral rights are held. This roadless area lies within an established grazing allotment. Due to topography, very little livestock use occurs. There are some range improvements including fences, troughs, and ponds. Partial</p>

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IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
		Retention: 6,826 acres. Heritage resources: 16 historic charcoal preparation sites, logging, herding, and American Indian campsites were found. The potential of finding additional sites of these kinds and some tie hacking sites is moderate. Solitude and primitive recreation: Dispersed recreation is moderate in this area, except during the big game hunting seasons. There are several trails available for hiking, mountain biking, and horseback riding within this unit. A portion of the Center Trail lies within this area. This trail runs from Spanish Fork Canyon north to Halls Fork and is a part of the Great Western Trail. Some unauthorized ATV use is occurring off designated routes within this unit. There are opportunities for solitude and primitive recreation in portions of the area, but rated low overall for opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation rated high for hunting, moderate for hiking and low for all other activities. Special features: Rated high for wildlife, low for other geological, ecological or scenic features. Manageability: The Tie Fork area has relatively manageable boundaries due to the steep terrain. Several roads are cherry stemmed for a considerable distance within the area and compromise the integrity of the area. A small section of private land is adjacent to the area on the east. Utility corridors border the area to the north, west, and south. Rated moderate for boundaries are recognizable, conform to terrain, are manageable and constitute a barrier to prohibited use. Summary: Most values are low-medium to medium. Fish metapopulations and heritage resources have high values
IRA #418019, Soldier Summit	6,850 / NA	Soils/Water/Air: 6 percent of area lies in landslide prone soils, Class II airshed, Wasatch County (attainment zone), contains 93 acres of riparian vegetation. Contains 2 points of water diversion for municipal purposes. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Provides summer range, as well as some winter range, for deer and elk herds. Diverse vegetation provides habitat for a variety of other game and non-game species. This roadless area provides corridor habitat for large mammals, including black bears and cougars, moving from or into other areas such as the Ashley National Forest to the east or the Manti-La Sal National Forest to the south. The area also provides potential corridor habitat for mammals such as wolverines and Canada lynx. Landscape character and scenic integrity: Low to medium character and integrity. Natural appearance of the area is high. Sheep grazing is the primary commodity use of the area, and a limited number of range improvements can be found within this unit. Exploration activities have been conducted in the past. There are no active mines located in this area. Partial Retention: 3,133 acres. Heritage resources: Cultural resource inventories have been conducted in conjunction with oil and gas exploration, and no significant cultural discoveries have been reported. There is a low to moderate potential of finding historic mining, logging, and American Indian camps here. Solitude and primitive recreation: Greatest recreation use occurs during the annual elk and deer hunts. The balance of the use comes mainly from snowmobile and horseback riders. Rated moderate overall for opportunities for solitude. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation rated high for hunting, moderate for camping and backpacking, and low for all other activities. Special features: No special features. Manageability: Rated moderate for boundaries are recognizable, but low in terms of conformance to terrain, manageability and ability to constitute a barrier to prohibited use, primarily due to size of IRA (<10,000 acres), and number of intrusive cherry stems. Summary: Most values are low-medium to medium.
IRA #418021, Hop Creek Ridge	6,250 / NA	Soils/Water/Air: Soil: 10 percent of area lies in landslide prone soils. Air: Class II airshed, Juab County (attainment zone). Water: 179 acres of riparian vegetation. 2 points of water diversion for irrigation purposes. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Wintering bald and golden eagles are known to converge at the south end of the unit along the highway. Wild turkeys were released on state land that borders this area and it is assumed that they have expanded into this unit. The area provides winter and summer range for mule deer and elk, and a portion of the area is classified by UDWR as Critical Winter Range for elk. This roadless area provides corridor habitat for large mammals, including black bears and cougars, moving from and into the San Pitch Range to the south. The area also provides potential corridor habitat for mammals such as wolverines and Canada lynx. This area also contains known populations of Bonneville cutthroat trout (FS sensitive/SE). The area provides potential habitat for the peregrine falcon (FS sensitive/SE), the western yellow-billed cuckoo (candidate/SE), and the Merriam's shrew, rubber boa, and Utah milksnake (all state sensitive/SE). This area also contains potential secondary habitat for the Canada lynx (threatened/SE). No TESC or SE plants have been located within this area. Invasive plant species consist mainly of tamarisk (salt cedar); acreage unknown. Landscape character and scenic integrity: The potential for oil and gas discovery in this area is low, but exploration activities have been conducted in the past. Cattle graze the area and some associated range improvements can be found within the unit. The natural integrity and appearance is moderate. Partial Retention: 4,745 acres, Retention: 412. Heritage resources: There is a low potential of finding either historic European-American or American Indian sites here. No known sites within

Table H-1 Inventoried Roadless Areas and Unroaded/Undeveloped Areas within the Project Analysis Area

IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
		<p>this area. Solitude and primitive recreation: This area offers few recreation opportunities other than hunting and limited dispersed camping. Opportunities for solitude are moderate due to the narrow configuration of the area. There are limited opportunities for primitive recreation and challenging experiences. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation rated high for hunting, and low for all other activities. Special features: Rated high for wildlife, low for other geological, ecological or scenic features. Manageability: The Hop Creek Ridge roadless area has manageable boundaries. Rated moderate for boundaries are recognizable, conform to terrain, are manageable and constitute a barrier to prohibited use. 1 or 2 and/or very short cherry stems that intrude almost unnoticeably. Surrounded by or adjacent to minor roads that separate the area from other undeveloped areas. Summary: Most values are medium and low. Wildlife has a high value.</p>
IRA #418028, Golden Ridge	33,976 / NA	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Soil: 9 percent of area lies in landslide prone soils. Air: Class II airshed, most of area is in Utah County (non-attainment zone for particulate matter). Water: 623 acres of riparian vegetation. Contains 2 points of water diversion for domestic purposes and 1 point of water diversion for irrigation purposes. Diversity of plant and animal communities: The area provides valuable habitat for game and non-game wildlife species, including black bears, cougars, mule deer, and elk. Summer range and some winter range for mule deer and elk are located within this area. Portions of the area are classified by UDWR as High Value Winter Range for deer and Critical Winter Range for elk. This roadless area provides corridor habitat for large mammals, including black bears and cougars, moving from or into the San Pitch Range to the south. It also provides potential corridor habitat for mammals such as wolverines and Canada lynx. This area contains known nest sites and provides foraging habitat for the northern goshawk (FS sensitive/SE) and contains known Bonneville cutthroat trout (FS sensitive/SE) populations. The broad-tailed hummingbird, Virginia's warbler, and black-throated gray warbler (all state sensitive/PIF priority/SE) are also known to inhabit the area. The area provides habitat for the bald eagle (threatened/SE), the western yellow-billed cuckoo (candidate/SE), the flammulated owl (FS sensitive/SE), the northern three-toed woodpecker (FS sensitive/PIF priority/SE), the Lewis' woodpecker and Brewer's sparrow (both state sensitive/PIF priority/SE), and the western red bat, rubber boa, smooth green snake, Sonoran mountain kingsnake, and Utah milk snake (all state sensitive/SE). This area also contains potential secondary habitat for the Canada lynx (threatened/SE). This area contains tributaries to Soldier Creek, which sustains a portion of a Bonneville cutthroat trout (FS sensitive/SE) metapopulation. No TSCSP or SE species have been located within this area. Invasive plant species consist mainly of tamarisk (salt cedar); acreage unknown. Landscape character and scenic integrity: The area is adjacent to private land on the east and a portion of the northern boundary is a utility corridor. The unit has a high natural appearance and the boundaries along the western side of the area are somewhat natural in that they follow ridgelines. Partial Retention: 24,388 acres; Retention: 3,566 acres. Heritage resources: One known American Indian campsite. There is a low to moderate potential of finding additional American Indian and historic herding sites. Remnants of a historic Forest Service administrative site are also within this area. Solitude and primitive recreation: This area provides a considerable variety of recreation experiences. An extensive trail system provides opportunities for hiking, horseback riding, mountain biking, snowmobiling, and cross-country skiing. The close proximity of several Forest Service campgrounds has resulted in this being one of the more popular areas for dispersed recreation use. The main stream is Nebo Creek and the lower reaches provide an excellent fishery. The Mount Nebo National Scenic Byway forms the western boundary and this unit is an important viewshed. There are opportunities for solitude in the steep, rugged canyons that make up a good portion of the area; overall rating is high. Primitive recreation is the major form of recreation in this unit. Challenging experiences are limited to hiking in steep, rugged terrain. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation rated high for hunting, moderate for most other activities. Special features: Rated high for wildlife, moderate for other geological, ecological or scenic features. Manageability: Rated moderate for boundaries are recognizable, conform to terrain, are manageable and constitute a barrier to prohibited use. Contains 3 or 4 and/or short and mildly intrusive cherry stems. Surrounded by or adjacent to major paved highways or roads that separate the area from other undeveloped areas. Area can also be accessed on the east side from the Nebo Creek Road, which is cherry stemmed into the area for approximately two miles. Summary: Most values are medium and high. Soil, air, and water; fish metapopulations; and heritage resources have high values.</p>

Table H-1 Inventoried Roadless Areas and Unroaded/Undeveloped Areas within the Project Analysis Area

IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
IRA #418029, Nephi	15,661 / NA	<p>Soils/Water/Air: Soil: 8 percent of area lies in landslide prone soils. Air: Class II airshed, a portion of area is in Utah County (non-attainment zone for particulate matter). Water: 261 acres of riparian vegetation. Contains 9 points of water diversion for municipal purposes (Nephi and Mona), 1 point of water diversion for domestic purposes, and 5 points of water diversion for irrigation purposes. Diversity of plant and animal communities: Diverse vegetation provides habitat for a variety of game and non-game wildlife species. Elk and mule deer summer range and some winter range can be found here. Portions of the area are classified by UDWR as High Value Winter Range for elk. This roadless area provides corridor habitat for large mammals, including black bears and cougars, moving from or into the San Pitch Range to the south. It also provides potential corridor habitat for mammals such as wolverines and Canada lynx. This area contains known nest sites and provides foraging habitat for the northern goshawk (FS sensitive/SE). It also contains known Bonneville cutthroat trout and Townsend's big-eared bat (both FS sensitive/SE) populations. The area provides habitat for the bald eagle (threatened/SE), the peregrine falcon and flammulated owl (both FS sensitive/SE), the western yellow-billed cuckoo (candidate/SE), the northern three-toed woodpecker (FS sensitive/PIF priority/SE), the Lewis' woodpecker, black-throated gray warbler, and Brewer's sparrow (all state sensitive/PIF priority/SE), and the Williamson's sapsucker, western red bat, rubber boa, and Utah milk snake (all state sensitive/SE). This area also contains potential secondary habitat for the Canada lynx (threatened/SE). No TESSCP or SE species have been located within this area. Invasive plant species consist mainly of tamarisk (saltcedar); acreage unknown. Landscape character and scenic integrity: The area has a high natural appearance. Some mining activities and watershed restoration projects have detracted from the natural appearance in some places. The central and northern blocks lie within established allotments, and are grazed by cattle. A number of range improvements can be found within sections of this roadless area, including fences and water developments. The Privateer Mine, which is in private ownership, is not operational. There are approximately 40 acres in this area where private mineral rights are held Partial Retention: 5,506 acres, Retention: 1,285 acres, Preservation: 8,609 acres. Heritage resources: These units contain one known salt mining site and several historic recreation cabins. There is a low to moderate potential of finding American Indian sites or historic quarrying, mining, and herding sites. Solitude and primitive recreation: The area receives tremendous pressure during the general deer hunt. Primitive recreation in the form of hiking, horseback riding, motorcycle riding, camping, and hunting are the major recreation uses of this area. There are some adjacent developed recreation sites that receive heavy use. People visiting the wilderness or camping in nearby campgrounds frequently use all three of the larger blocks of this roadless area. Use is expected to increase as overcrowded visitors to the Mount Timpanogos Wilderness Area seek a more primitive area in which to recreate. The Willow Creek and Privateer Mine portions of this roadless area receive much less use from the public. There are opportunities for solitude throughout much of the area, although this solitude is encroached upon somewhat on the east side due to noise generated from vehicles on the Mount Nebo National Scenic Byway. The west side of this area offers many more opportunities for solitude, as it is adjacent to designated wilderness. Overall rating as moderate for opportunities for solitude. There are opportunities for primitive recreation in the form of hiking, camping, and horseback riding. Some of the country is extremely rugged, offering many opportunities for challenging experiences such as mountain climbing and cliff climbing. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation rated high for hunting, moderate for other summer activities and low for winter activities. Special features: Rated high for wildlife, moderate for other geological, ecological or scenic features. Manageability: Rated moderate for boundaries are recognizable, conform to terrain, are manageable and constitute a barrier to prohibited use. This unit is unique in that it consists of five individual blocks that lie immediately adjacent to the existing Mount Nebo Wilderness Area. Summary: Most values are high. Public drinking water sources; ROS classes; scenic integrity; heritage resources; and size and context have high values.</p>

Table H-1 Inventoried Roadless Areas and Unroaded/Undeveloped Areas within the Project Analysis Area

IRA/ Unroaded-Undeveloped Area	Acres IRA/ URUD	IRA/URUD Wilderness Quality or Attributes and Roadless Area Characteristics
Region III		
Dixie National Forest		
<i>Sources:</i> USFS 2009. <i>Inventoried Roadless Areas and Unroaded and Undeveloped Areas Specialist Report for the Dixie National Forest Motorized Travel Plan. Prepared May 2008, updated March 2009. Available at: http://www.fs.usda.gov/Internet/FSE_DOCUMENTS/stelprdb5220839.pdf. Last accessed January 24, 2013.</i> UDWR GIS files for big game, USFWS files for sage grouse.		
Atchinson IRA/URUD	17,663 / 24,306	Summary of Roadless Area Characteristics and Wilderness Quality: Contains crucial winter habitat for mule deer. No USFWS critical habitat. Low natural integrity; medium undeveloped character; medium opportunities for solitude; low opportunities for primitive recreation; medium manageability.
Bull Valley IRA/URUD	10,919 / 13,372	Summary of Roadless Area Characteristics and Wilderness Quality: Contains crucial winter habitat for mule deer. No USFWS critical habitat. Low natural integrity; medium undeveloped character; medium opportunities for solitude; high opportunities for primitive recreation; medium manageability.
Cove Mountain IRA/URUD	16,639 / 15,678	Summary of Roadless Area Characteristics and Wilderness Quality: Contains crucial winter habitat for mule deer. No USFWS critical habitat. Low natural integrity; medium undeveloped character; medium opportunities for solitude; medium opportunities for primitive recreation; medium manageability.
Gum Hill IRA	3,182	Summary of Roadless Area Characteristics and Wilderness Quality: Contains crucial winter habitat for mule deer. No USFWS critical habitat.
Kane Mountain URUD	9635	Summary of Roadless Area Characteristics and Wilderness Quality: Contains crucial winter habitat for mule deer. Low natural integrity; medium undeveloped character; medium opportunities for solitude; low opportunities for primitive recreation; low manageability.
Moody Wash IRA/ Mogotsu IRA Moody Wash/Mogotsu URUD	31,857/ 16,771 / 58,994	Summary of Roadless Area Characteristics and Wilderness Quality: Moody Wash IRA contains crucial winter habitat for mule deer. No USFWS critical habitat. There is one TCP within the Mogotsu IRA. Medium natural integrity; medium undeveloped character; high opportunities for solitude; low opportunities for primitive recreation; low manageability.
Pine Valley Mountain URUD	154, 419	Summary of Roadless Area Characteristics and Wilderness Quality: Low-high natural integrity; low-high undeveloped character; low-high opportunities for solitude; low-high opportunities for primitive recreation; low-medium manageability.